

HISTORICAL



CLATSOP COUNTY OREGON

MAP KEY

1. **WESTPORT TUNNEL.** Just east of the town of Westport is a tunnel through which oxen of early settlers pulled logs to the river.
2. **WESTPORT.** John West, a Scotchman, came to Oregon in 1845 and established a sawmill here. Later he built a salmon cannery and a general store. He was named postmaster in 1863.
3. **WAUNA.** An early day sawmill town, Wauna is now site of a huge pulp mill operated by Crown Zellerbach Corp. The name means "Spirit of the River" in an Indian tongue.
4. **BRADLEY PARK.** Fred Bradley, a Bay City, Mich., lumberman, donated this site for public use in 1921. Splendid view of the Columbia River and Puget Island.
5. **BRADWOOD.** Named for Walter Woodard and Fred Bradley who operated a sawmill here. The site was first occupied by Henry Hunt who brought his sawmill from Ohio in 1843 and set it up at a nearby falls.
6. **TENAS ILLAHEE ISLAND.** The largest of several islands taken over by the Federal Wildlife Service in 1974 as a refuge for wild-fowl and white tailed deer. The name means "small country" in the Chinook Indian language.
7. **CLIFTON.** Named for nearby cliffs, this site was first settled in 1850 by Stephen Spear who sold part of his claim to J.W. and Vincent Cook as a cannery site. Vincent Cook was named first postmaster July 7, 1875.
8. **BROWNSMEAD.** This community was called Brody until G.W. Brown, a Portland engineer, diked the lowland, making agriculture possible.
9. **KNAPPA.** Named for J.B. Knapp, an early settler, this town was first called Warren's Landing after Daniel Knight Warren, an early resident. Lewis & Clark camped here in 1805 on the way to the sea.
10. **SVENSEN.** Originally named Hare for James W. Hare, Astoria postmaster, the name of this community was changed to Svensen on August 15, 1895, when A.B. Coe opened the first post office. Peter Svensen was an early settler.
11. **CATHLAMET BAY.** This bay served as an anchorage for several hundred ships of the Maritime Administration reserve fleet following World War II.
12. **JOHN DAY RIVER.** Pioneers carved a road through the forest from this river to Astoria. It is now the site of a houseboat colony.
13. **JOB CORPS TRAINING CENTER.** This center occupies buildings erected for the Tongue Point Naval Base which was later abandoned. Training is coeducational.
14. **TONGUE POINT.** This point was discovered and named by British explorers in 1792.
15. **COAST GUARD BUOY DEPOT.** This installation was built in 1874 to service aids to navigation in the Columbia River and along the coast. Several Coast Guard vessels are based here.
16. **OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE.** The first customs office west of the Rocky Mountains was established here in 1848 by John Adair. The building was burned in 1909.
17. **OLD MILITARY ROAD.** This road was surveyed to Forest Grove in 1855 and later was used as a pack horse trail. Parts of it are still in use.
18. **COLUMBIA RIVER MARITIME MUSEUM.** An outstanding collection of river- and sea-oriented artifacts is housed in this waterfront building. The Coast Guard cutter Yocona is based here and Columbia Lightship 88 is a part of the display.
19. **FORT ASTORIA (FORT GEORGE).** John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Co. established a trading post here in 1811. The name Fort George was applied in 1813 when the Hudson's Bay Co. took over the post. Replica of the blockhouse is at 15th and Exchange Sts. Columbia Hospital, across 15th St., was established in 1883.
20. **ASTORIA COLUMN.** This landmark at the summit of Coxcomb Hill was built in 1926 with the help of Vincent Astor and the Great Northern Railroad and affords a splendid view of the Columbia River and the Oregon Coast.
21. **FLAVEL HOUSE.** This Victorian mansion, built in 1884 by Capt. George Flavel, houses an important museum operated by the Clatsop County Historical Society.
22. **ASTORIA.** Founded in 1811 by the Pacific Fur co., this city has numerous houses more than 100 years old and is the site of Bumble Bee Cannery, the oldest in the U.S. in continuous operation and a national landmark.
23. **ASTORIA BRIDGE.** As a part of U.S. Highway 101, this toll bridge connects Oregon and Washington.
24. **PORT OF ASTORIA.** The port docks here, built in 1914, handle commerce to all parts of the world. Logs and wheat are the principal exports.
25. **FIRE MONUMENT.** A monument at 9th and Exchange Sts. commemorates the fires which destroyed Astoria in 1883 and 1922.
26. **FOREST OF PILING.** These piling are all that is left of a busy industrial area which included paper mills, a shipyard, and early attempts to build a railroad to the Willamette Valley.
27. **YOUNGS BAY.** This bay was named by Lt. William Robert Broughton on October 22, 1792, in honor of Sir George Young, an Admiral in the British Navy.
28. **CLATSOP AIRPORT.** A naval air base during World War II, this airport has a National Weather Service station and is headquarters of Coast Guard Group Astoria. Helicopters fly sea rescue missions from here.
29. **WARRENTON.** David Knight Warren platted this town in 1891 and it has since become a lumber and fishing center and a home port for charter fishing vessels.
30. **FLAVEL.** Louis Hill, President of Great Northern Railroad, began a rail terminal here in 1914 but World War I put an end to the plan. Lewis and Clark visited a Clatsop Indian village here in 1805 and called it Konapee. It is now a part of Warrenton.
31. **HAMMOND.** This town was named for A.B. Hammond, railroad builder, and has a mooring basin for pleasure craft. Fort Stevens batteries of 1904-05 are in the western edge of town. A monument at the abandoned Point Adams Coast Guard station commemorates the death of several men who attempted rescue of the fishing boat Mermaid in 1961.
32. **SOUTH JETTY.** This massive stone barrier was begun in 1885 to channel the Columbia River at its mouth but was not completed until 1917.
33. **TRESTLE BAY.** Piling across this bay supported a tramway used during construction of the south jetty.
34. **PETER IREDALE.** Part of the skeleton of this British ship is still visible on the beach. The vessel grounded under full sail on October 25, 1906.
35. **BATTERY RUSSELL.** Built in 1904, this coastal defense installation was designed to protect the mouth of the Columbia River. The big guns have been removed, but the emplacements are maintained as a part of Ft. Stevens State Park.
36. **FORT STEVENS STATE PARK.** Featured at this park are boating, swimming, fishing and overnight camping, Battery Russell, and the wreck of the Peter Iredale. The park was named for Isaac I. Stevens, territorial governor of Washington, who was killed during the War Between the States.
37. **LEXINGTON.** This community, now a part of Warrenton, was the first seat of Clatsop County government. The County Commission met for the first time on September 2, 1850, at the home of Frank Swazey.
38. **SUBMARINE MONUMENT.** A stone marks the spot where a shell exploded from a Japanese submarine on June 21, 1942, the first such attack on the mainland since the War of 1812.
39. **SMITH MISSION.** Solomon Howard Smith, Oregon's first school teacher, settled on a claim here in August, 1841, and established a school for Indian children. He brought the first horses to Clatsop County in the spring of 1842.
40. **FORT CLATSOP.** Lewis and Clark wintered here in 1805-06 and a museum is maintained by the National Park Service. A replica of the fort shows how the explorers lived.
41. **LOGGING DRY SORT YARD.** Crown Zellerbach Corp. has erected an observation tower here so that visitors can see logs sorted for rafting to sawmills or to the Port of Astoria for shipment abroad.
42. **FIRE CONTROL TOWER.** This tower east of Highway 101 was erected to direct fire of the big guns of Battery Russell.
43. **CULLABY LAKE PARK.** This county owned park has boat racing, swimming and fishing and is the site of the Lindgren house, a hand-built cabin erected by a Finnish family.
44. **CAMP RILEA.** This summer camp for National Guard troops was named for Gen. Thomas Rilea, an officer of the Oregon National Guard, who died in 1959.
45. **GRAY MEMORIAL CHURCH.** West of Highway 101, this building is on the site of the oldest Presbyterian church west of the Rocky Mountains. Pioneer cemetery, adjacent to the church, contains graves dating back to 1840.
46. **CLATSOP CITY.** This early townsite once boasted a city hall, a saloon and several houses but was absorbed in 1917 by the city of Gearhart.
47. **GEARHART.** Originally called Gearhart Park by real estate developers, this resort town features golfing and fine living in motels and apartment houses on the claim of Philip Gearhart.
48. **SEASIDE.** Officially designated by the Oregon Legislature as the "End of the Lewis and Clark Trail", this resort city contains a stone cairn built by the explorers to produce salt for the party remaining at Ft. Clatsop. It is also site of the annual "Miss Oregon" pageant and numerous conventions. The post office dates from 1871.
49. **SEASIDE HOUSE.** Ben Holladay, railroad builder, built a large hotel here in the 1870's, later giving the name to the city of Seaside. A golf course now covers the site.
50. **LONG HOUSE.** Archeologists from the Smithsonian Institution have excavated an Indian long house here which has been carbon dated back 3500 years. The site once had a large Indian population, according to scientists.
51. **TILLAMOOK HEAD TRAIL.** This hiking trail leads south from Seaside over Tillamook Head, through Ecola Park, and into Cannon Beach.
52. **TILLAMOOK ROCK.** The Lighthouse Service began construction of a lighthouse on the rock in 1879 but discontinued the light in September, 1957. The rock is now privately owned.
53. **CLARK'S VIEW.** This viewpoint, 1138 feet above sea level, was visited by Capt. William Clark while on a trip to Cannon Beach. A monument marks the spot.
54. **ECOLA PARK.** A primitive area on the cliffs high above the Pacific Ocean reached by road from Cannon Beach. Indian Beach is the site of an early Indian fishing camp.
55. **CANNON BEACH.** This resort town was named for several cannon which washed ashore south of here from the wreck of the Sloop-of-War Shark in 1846.
56. **HAYSTACK ROCK.** This monolith rises 235 feet from the sands of the beach within the limits of Cannon Beach. Several climbers have been rescued from the summit by Coast Guard helicopter.
57. **HUG POINT.** Early pioneers blasted a road around the cliff in this small state park and named it because wagons had to hug the cliff to avoid falling into the sea.
58. **ARCH CAPE.** The deck guns of the Sloop of War Shark drifted ashore here after the vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River. Highway 101 tunnels under the cape and a hiking trail leads over it.

59. **OLD MAIL TRAIL.** Early mail carriers on horseback left the beach here and labored over a primitive trail across Neah-Kah-Nie Mountain on the way to Tillamook.
60. **ONION PEAK.** This is the second highest peak in Clatsop County, rising to 3058 feet. The name came from wild onions which grow there.
61. **SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN.** This sharply-pointed peak is visible to visitors traveling south from Warrenton on Highway 101. The elevation is 2858 feet.
62. **HAMLET.** Named by early pioneers for its size, this community's post office was established in 1905 with Albert Hill as postmaster.
63. **HUMBUG MOUNTAIN.** Early explorers often mistook this peak for Saddle Mountain nearby, hence the name.
64. **RAILROAD TUNNEL.** William Reid, early railroad builder, started a tunnel here through a spur of Saddle Mountain in 1892 but gave up when his money ran out. Still visible is the approach cut made by his Chinese workmen.
65. **SADDLE MOUNTAIN PARK.** This state park, situated at the base of the peak, has a trail to the summit and is reached by a winding road from Highway 26.
66. **SADDLE MOUNTAIN.** At 3283, this is the highest peak in Clatsop County and a former forest fire lookout. It is reached by a trail from Saddle Mountain Park.
67. **YOUNGS RIVER FALLS.** This falls, now in a small park, has been a favorite picnic spot for more than a century. William Brayne built a pulp mill here in 1889.
68. **OLNEY.** Named for Judge Cyrus Olney, an early settler, this community flourished when railroad logging was in fashion. Little is left of the original settlement.
69. **WICKIUP LAKE.** A small mountain lake which supplies water for the city of Astoria.
70. **WICKIUP MOUNTAIN.** A 2702 foot peak in the Astoria watershed, this area supplied much old-growth timber for early loggers.
71. **WICKIUP LOOKOUT.** A former forest fire lookout, this 2522 foot peak afforded a wide view from the summit.
72. **ELK MOUNTAIN.** This 2703 foot mountain is surrounded by railroad grades of early logging firms.
73. **TIDEWATER SUMMIT.** This 1221 foot pass was the easiest path for early railroads between Youngs Bay and the Nehalem Valley. It was named by the Tidewater Timber Company.
74. **FISHHAWK FALLS.** Fishhawk Creek drops into the Nehalem Valley here in the midst of a Clatsop County park. A post office operated nearby from February to September of 1917.
75. **ELK MEADOWS.** Herds of elk almost always are visible from Highway 202 which runs through this refuge.
76. **JEWELL.** This logging community, now almost a ghost town, was named in 1874 for Marshall Jewell, first postmaster.
77. **GRAND RAPIDS.** No longer in existence, this town was platted in August, 1892, and Horace Spencer opened a post office December 28 of that year. It was later known as Tideport, headquarters of Tideport Timber Co.
78. **VINE MAPLE.** Some buildings are still standing in this community where a post office was established May 6, 1891.
79. **ELSIE.** Named in 1892 for a relative of the first postmaster, this community boasts an extensive museum of logging artifacts.
80. **SPRUCE RUN PARK.** Overnight camping is permitted in this primitive area operated by Clatsop County.
81. **CAMP OLSON.** A ghost camp once operated by Oregon American Lumber Co. A railroad ran to Vernonia in Columbia County.
82. **CAMP MCGREGOR.** A campsite of Oregon American Lumber Co., no longer in existence.

83. **FOUR CORNERS.** The only place in Oregon where four counties meet.
84. **BUSTER CAMP.** A ghost camp once the center of logging and railroad building.
85. **NICOLAI MOUNTAIN.** This 3020 foot peak was once the site of a forest fire lookout station and at one time was the center of much logging activity.
86. **GNAT CREEK FALLS.** A primitive falls area reached by the old Shingle Mill Road from Highway 30.

WELCOME TO CLATSOP COUNTY

This map of historic Clatsop County was prepared by the Clatsop County Historical Advisory Committee under the direction of the Clatsop County Commission.

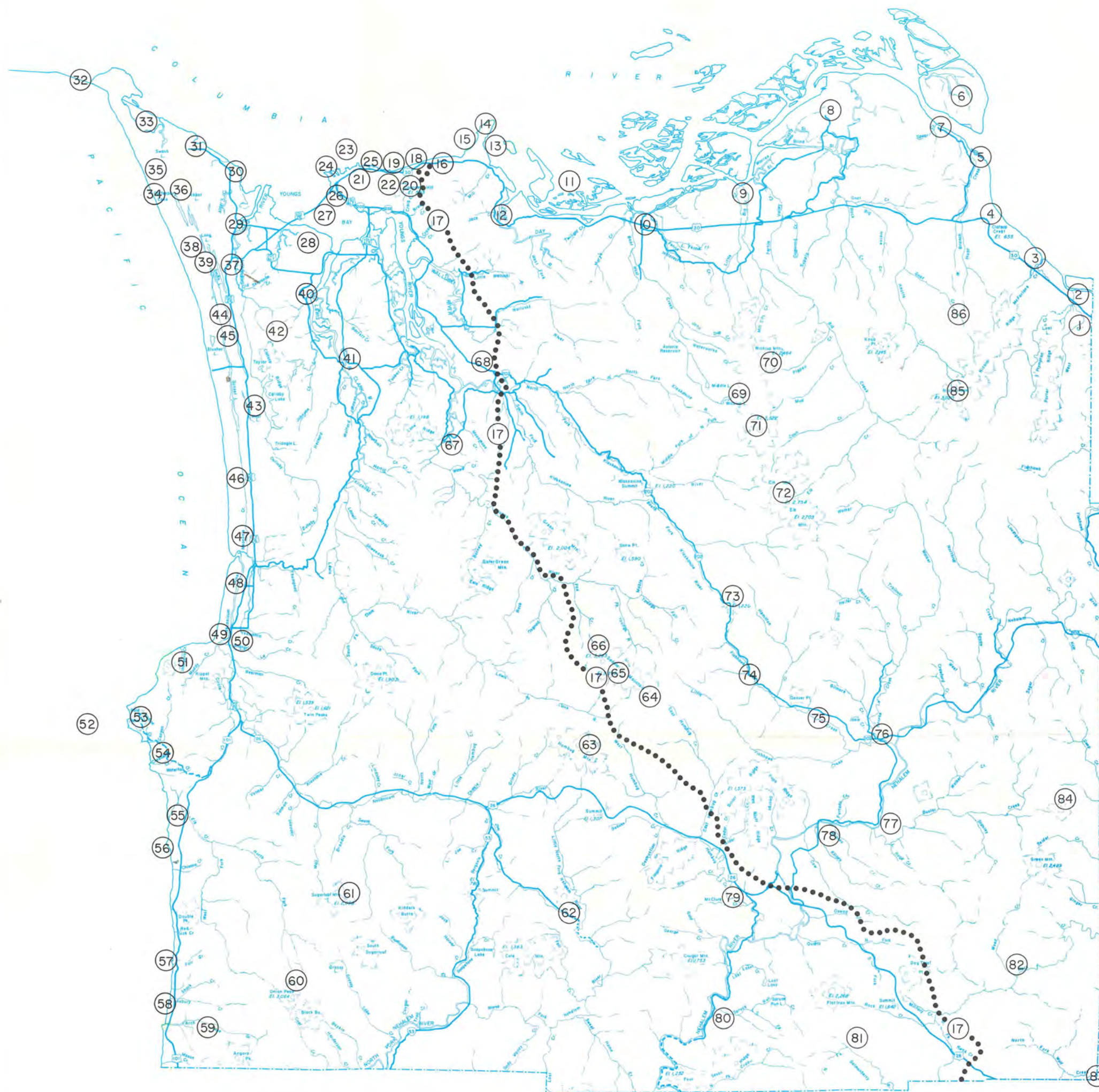
Some of the historic sites no longer exist but enough of them remain to intrigue the visitor interested in the past. The county was an early center of the fur trade and later became world-famous as the headquarters of the Columbia river salmon canning industry.

Early loggers crisscrossed the county with logging railroads, traces of which remain. Almost all of the once mighty rain forest has been harvested but logging is still a major industry in the county through the medium of managed forests.

The county covers 843 square miles and has a population of 28,500 friendly people. We hope this map will help you to enjoy your stay here.

CLATSOP COUNTY HISTORICAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

CLATSOP COUNTY HISTORICAL MAP



CLATSOP COUNTY

Clatsop county was first noted in the journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805 when members of the party visited a tribe of Clatsop Indians living on the south shore at the mouth of the Columbia river. The explorers called the tribe "Tlatsops" after the Chinook Indian pronunciation.

Six years later, John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Co. established a fur trading post on the site of modern Astoria.

The Astor party's tenure was brief, ending December 12, 1813, with the arrival of the British ship *Raccoon* carrying John McDonald, a partner in the Northwest Co., who ran up the British flag and changed the name of the trading post to Fort George. The Northwest Co. was merged with the Hudson's Bay Co. on March 26, 1821, and in December of that year a royal patent granted exclusive rights to the northwest fur trade to "The Company of Adventurers to Hudson's Bay."

Astoria was returned to the United States on December 24, 1814, but the American flag was not raised until August 18, 1823.

Government first came to Clatsop county in August, 1850 with the arrival aboard the Sloop-of-War *Falmouth*, of Judge William Strong, first federal judge of the Oregon territory.

Judge Strong named Robert Sturgeon MacEwan county clerk and gave him authority to appoint other county officials. The first session of county commissioners was held September 2, 1850, in the home of Frank Swazey at Lexington, a small settlement on the bank of the Skipanon river, now a part of Warrenton. The first census, taken that year, showed the county had a population of 462 persons.

Since then, the county has become a lumbering and fishing center and a playground for the rest of the world.

Astoria has survived two disastrous fires, in 1883 and 1922, and is well over half way to its Bicentennial celebration.